

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

0787-0117P

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/869859
NEW

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/GB00/00006

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

January 6, 2000

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

January 7, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

STREET, Graham Stewart Brandon

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1).
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
- a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). WO 00/41026
- b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
- c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith.
- b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
- a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
- b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
- c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
- d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 20. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98-International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210) w/ 2 documents
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:
- 1.) PCT Substitute Claims Letter w/ International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409) and amendments
- 2.) Two (2) sheets of Formal Drawings

U.S. # 09/869859		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/GB00/00006		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 0787-0117P	
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21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =	CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY																										
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).	\$	860.00																									
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:20%;">CLAIMS</th> <th style="width:20%;">NUMBER FILED</th> <th style="width:20%;">NUMBER EXTRA</th> <th style="width:20%;">RATE</th> <th style="width:20%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Claims</td> <td>16 - 20 =</td> <td>0</td> <td>X \$18.00</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent Claims</td> <td>2 - 3 =</td> <td>0</td> <td>X \$80.00</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) None</td> <td>+ \$270.00</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</td> <td>\$ 860.00</td> </tr> </table>	CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		Total Claims	16 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$ 0	Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$ 0	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) None			+ \$270.00	\$ 0	TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 860.00	\$	-430.00
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Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +			\$	0																							
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a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ **430.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

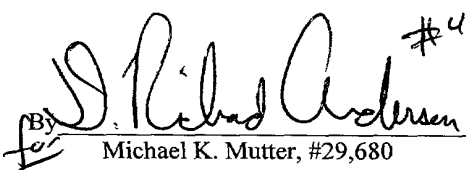
b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account. No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

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Date: July 6, 2001

By  #40,439
 For Michael K. Mutter, #29,680

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: STREET, Graham Stewart Brandon
Int'l. Appl. No.: PCT/GB00/00006
Appl. No.: New Group:
Filed: July 6, 2001 Examiner:
For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF
VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL
IMAGES

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

July 6, 2001

Sir:

The following Preliminary Amendments and Remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

AMENDMENTS

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please substitute the attached Abstract for the Abstract as originally filed in the International Application.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Before line 1, insert --This application is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT International Application No. PCT/GB00/00006 which has an International filing date of January 6, 2000, which designated the United States of America and was published in English.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate having a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a first object pattern of juxtaposed stripes in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to reimage said light plane corresponding to said first object pattern; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, wherein said first image portion, corresponding to said juxtaposed stripes, has alternating and juxtaposed light and dark regions the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern whereby the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

12. (Amended) Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 in which at

least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.

14. (Twice Amended) A method for encoding the position of a first substrate relative to a second substrate which comprises the steps of forming a first object pattern in an object plane by providing a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate; providing first convergent means fixed to said second substrate and positioning said second substrate relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; substantially collimating with said first convergent means in a first orthogonal plane light from points of said first object pattern and reimaging said light in a first image plane to form a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; positioning first image detection means at said first image plane and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, said method comprising determining, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions within the first image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern and the position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.


REMARKS

The specification has been amended to provide a cross-reference to the previously filed International Application. The Abstract has also been amended to correct typographical errors. Minor, non-narrowing, amendments have been made to certain claims to place these claims in better form for U.S. practice. No new matter has been added.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By  #40439
for Michael K. Mutter, #29,680

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MKM/cqc
0787-0117P

(Rev. 02/12/01)

Attachment: Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

The specification has been amended to provide cross-referencing to the International Application.

A new Abstract has been provided.

The claims have been amended as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate having a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a first object pattern of juxtaposed stripes in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object place, light from points of said first object pattern to reimage said light plane corresponding to said first object pattern; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image patter, [characterized in that] wherein said first image portion, corresponding to said juxtaposed stripes, has alternating and juxtaposed light and dark regions the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern

whereby the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

12. (Amended) Apparatus as claimed in [any preceding claim]claim 1 in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.

14. (Twice Amended) A method for encoding the position of a first substrate relative to a second substrate which comprises the steps of forming a first object pattern in an object plane by providing a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate; providing first convergent means fixed to said second substrate and positioning said second substrate relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; substantially collimating with said first convergent means in a first orthogonal plane light from points of said first object pattern and reimaging said light in a first image plane to form a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; positioning first image detection means at said first image plane and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, said method comprising [characterised by] determining, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions within the first image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES

This invention is concerned with the field of three-dimensional imaging and particularly with the control of the position in space of the viewing zones required for an observer to view a three-dimensional image without the use of special viewing aids.

BACKGROUND

International Patent Application WO94/20875 [PCT/GB94/00405] (Street) describes apparatus in which two two-dimensional perspective images, provided by conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, are combined with the aid of a semi-transparent mirror, so that each eye of the observer sees a different perspective but in the same location. This causes the brain to fuse these perspectives into one three-dimensional image. The principal purpose of the aforementioned invention is to avoid the need for the observer to wear special spectacles. International Patent Application WO97/22033 [PCT/GB96/03014] (Street) apparatus is described which provides, simultaneously, both right and left eye images from a single LCD. Three-dimensional images provided in this way are generally referred to as autostereoscopic.

In certain embodiments described in [of] both of the aforementioned publications, WO94/20875 and WO97/22033 [inventions], the position of the viewing zone for each of the respective eyes of the observer is controlled by the precise relative positioning of two complementary optical components. The first of these comprises a regular array of juxtaposed cylindrical lens elements, or lenticles, fixed to and supported by a transparent substrate and is commonly referred to as a lenticular screen. The second and complementary component, which is positioned behind and close to the lenticular screen, comprises an array of light blocking regions on a transparent substrate. These blocking regions may take the form of long strips, as in WO94/20875 [PCT/GB94/00405], or they may be arranged in a chequered fashion, as in WO97/22033 [PCT/GB96/03014]. European Patent Application EP 0 788 008 (Naosato et al.) describes apparatus similar to that of WO97/22033, although it is silent in respect of how to achieve observer tracking. This is a key objective of the current invention and is referred to, in principle, in both WO94/20875 and WO97/22033. Therein, by [By] providing both the lenticular screen and the blocking pattern, referred to hereinafter as a barrier screen, with a vertically tapered structure and controlling the relative position of one with respect to the other, the lateral position of a viewing zone and its distance from the apparatus may be controlled. Such control is required at right

angles to the long axes of the lenticles for horizontal displacement of the zone and along the axis of the central lenticle (vertically) for a relative change in local scale between the lenticular and barrier screens. This change of local scale gives rise to a change in the convergence of light leaving the apparatus from adjacent lenticles and, thus, adjusts the point of convergence and the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

The required accuracy in the positioning of the lenticular screen, relative to its corresponding barrier screen, is high, as the optical magnification of the pattern of the barrier screen, which gives rise to the viewing zones, may be as high as 300 : 1. Typically, relative and rapid positioning to an accuracy of a few microns is desirable in the lateral direction, whereas the orthogonal positioning requirement, will be less demanding. If a conventional control loop was applied to each component, each would be permitted one degree of freedom, all others being constrained to the required precision. In addition, the structural stability of the system, as a whole, would have to be high, so as to avoid changes of scale due to temperature changes or mechanical creep in the position of components.

A proposed method for controlling the position of a lenticular screen relative to an LCD to provide an autostereoscopic image is described in UK Patent Application GB 2317771 A (Woodgate et al.). The features of the embodiments described in this prior art include, inter alia, firstly the need to analyse visible or infrared images of the observer and to use these signals to control, directly, the alignment of the lenticular screen relative to the image providing LCD, secondly one or more detector assemblies which are positioned with great accuracy relative to the pixel array of the LCD. Preferably the photodetectors are integrated within the LCD's construction. The aforementioned PCT Applications seek, in their preferred embodiments, to use standard LCD devices which have not been specifically adapted for stereoscopic use. Furthermore, these LCD's are typically positioned in front of a structured light source, thus being capable of conventional use, and do not form part of the observer tracking system.

Further general background to the state-of-the-art which has relevance to the current invention may be found in EP 0 743 552 (Fogel et al.). Here the objective is to register a segmented print, comprising many different perspectives of a three-dimensional scene, very precisely behind a lenticular screen prior to lamination for viewing by an observer. This is achieved by having a regular array of reference marks on the image bearing print, outside the viewable area, and observing the Moiré pattern between these small patterns and the regular array of cylindrical lens elements that make up the lenticular material. Two such patterns positioned at the

top and bottom of the image to be registered can allow both lateral registration and the removal of any rotational error. There is no provision for adjusting the relative scale of the pitch between the segments of the print and that between the elements of the lenticular screen. Furthermore, the process does not provide an absolute lateral position, but a multiplicity of solutions, as registration is only required with respect to the nearest lens element of the screen.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the current invention to provide a system for the control of the lateral position of a lenticular screen relative to a corresponding barrier screen, to provide a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent control means for each of these components.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a convenient means for controlling the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

It is another object of the invention to provide automatic compensation for any changes in relative scale or positioning, due to mechanical creep or thermal changes.

Thus, according to the invention, apparatus for the encoding and control of relative position of components within an autostereoscopic display system comprises a first substrate having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.

Advantageously elongate aperture means is fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element. The aperture means may comprise an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen

The first object pattern on the first substrate may comprise alternate, juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means. Preferably a particular sequence of widths and gaps is not repeated within the object pattern.

Advantageously the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

In certain embodiments the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element. The first and second patterns may be tapered, so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other, and the first object axis and the second object axis may be inclined with

respect to each other so that the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate can be provided in two orthogonal directions.

Advantageously, means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions is provided. In preferred embodiments the image detection means includes one or more linear CCD arrays. A sequence of three transitions or boundaries between transmitting and blocking regions can unambiguously define the location of these boundaries within the pattern of which they form part.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention will now be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 in which:-

Figure 1 shows a section through position encoding apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention, together with a diagrammatic illustration of encoded position data, derived therefrom.

Figure 2 shows how two degrees of freedom for relative positioning may be provided in accordance with the invention.

A typical arrangement for encoding the position of a lenticular screen relative to a barrier screen is shown in Figure 1. A lenticular screen 1 is positioned in front of a barrier screen 2. A plurality of light transmitting regions and light blocking regions, shown respectively as light and bold line segments on the front surface 3 of barrier screen 2, are arranged side-by-side in an alternating fashion, thereby being juxtaposed to form in aggregate a defined pattern. One of the lenticular screen's lenses 4 is isolated from its neighbours by a narrow aperture in plate 5. This is typically considerably longer than its width, given the cylindrical nature of the lenticular screen's lens elements (lenticles). Lenticle 4 is a convergent element which collimates light from points on surface 3 to pass through the aperture in plate 5. Surface 3 may therefore be regarded as an object plane at which is situated an object pattern. The collimating action of the lenticle occurs in a plane substantially orthogonal to both the object pattern and the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical lenticle 4. In this embodiment of the invention, lenticle 4 has a focal length of about 3 mms and collimates the light from the pattern and, so, a lens 6, with a focal length of approximately 20 mms reimages this light to form, in one dimension, a magnified image of part of the pattern at surface 3 on an image capture device in the form of a linear CCD array 7. This is the image detection means required to analyse features within the image. [In other embodiments] It [it] is possible to arrange for some additional convergence of light in the orthogonal plane to form the image of the pattern, following passage through the lenticle, in

which case lens 6 would not be required, [whilst the action of] as the lenticle would reimage the light whilst remaining [remain] substantially a collimating element [one].

Many different configurations in terms of scale and magnification of the object pattern are possible. In the example given the pattern comprises light providing stripes and dark spaces having gap sizes and widths which substantially equate to an integral multiple of one quarter of the pitch between the lens elements of the lenticular screen. A typical pitch between lenses in an autostereoscopic display system would be 0.6 mm, though larger and smaller lens pitches may conveniently be employed. If the whole of the pattern at surface 3 were to be imaged simultaneously onto the CCD's surface and lens element 4 behaved as a perfect imaging element, then the width of the pattern to be imaged would be approximately 6 mms and the field of view of this element would have to be greater than 90° if the whole of the image were to be viewed simultaneously. If the image formed had no distortion, then the CCD's signal and the image would correspond to the schematic representation 8. In practice, this is found to be impractical and is not necessary, as a portion of the image of the pattern is sufficient. Light transmitting gaps form image components such as 9 and 10. A blocking region creates a dark space 11. The relative widths of the blocking regions, the sizes of the gaps between them provided by the transmitting regions and the order in which these light and dark regions are arranged unambiguously defines which portion of the image of the pattern is captured on the CCD. In fact, only three transitions are required for the particular pattern illustrated to extract the data needed to unambiguously define their exact position within the pattern to the accuracy that the CCD can provide. The pattern illustrated comprises three intrinsic relative dimensions for both the width of blocking regions and the gaps between them. No sequence comprising three transitions or boundaries between a transmitting gap or blocking region, thereby comprising one dark region having a width and one light gap of a particular relative size, is repeated within the pattern as a whole. Representing a light gap as being one (1L), two (2L) or three (3L) units in magnitude, and likewise the dark regions as having one (1D), two (2D) or three (3D) units of width, the particular pattern, used in the example given, comprises the following groupings of three transitions, each comprising, in full, a dark and a light region:-

2L3D, 3D3L, 3L2D, 2D1L, 1L3D, 3D2L, 2L1D, 1D1L, 1L2D,
2D2L, 2L2D, 2D3L, 3L1D, 1D3L, 3L3D, 3D1L, 1L1D, 1D2L

As the barrier screen is moved laterally 12 with respect to the lenticular lens 4, the pattern shifts on CCD 7, and different groupings of transitions may be used to determine the relative lateral position of the barrier screen 2 with respect to the lenticular screen 1. More precisely, the relative position of the object pattern on surface 3 of the barrier screen is determined relative to the axis of the lenticular element 4. In practice, this is conveniently done by locating the midpoint of the light region which is closest to a predetermined location on CCD 7, this point being substantially at the intersection of the optical axis of the lens element and the surface of CCD 7. To allow for transitions from one midpoint to the next, the practical field of view of lens element (4) must be such that any two neighbouring light regions can be brought into view simultaneously. In the illustrated example, this requires a field of view of approximately 23° , which is easily accommodated. Typically a conventional diffuse light source 13 is positioned behind the barrier screen 2.

Figure 2 illustrates how the use of two patterns on the barrier screen may be used to determine the position of the latter relative to the lenticular screen in front of it in two orthogonal directions. For the sake of diagrammatic convenience, the two patterns 20 and 21 are shown close together and at considerable magnification. In practice, a considerable gap would be typical, with one pattern on the left hand side of the barrier screen and the other on the right hand side. Two apertures 22 and 23 are shown schematically. For the sake of clarity the lenticular screen, which is situated inbetween the apertures and the barrier screen, is not included. Each of the apertures is positioned to block light passing through lenticles adjacent to a different one of two spaced lenticles on the lenticular screen. This provides respectively a first and a second convergent cylindrical lens element for forming separate images of the spaced patterns at different image planes associated with corresponding CCD detectors. Also illustrated is a deliberate taper between the two patterns 20 and 21. As the barrier screen is moved up and down relative to the apertures, there will be a component of movement orthogonal to the long axis of the stripes within each pattern and different portions thereof will become central to the field of view of the corresponding CCD (as provided in Figure 1 and not shown in Figure 2). Each of these detection arrangements has a different orthogonal plane defining a direction or axis (A1, A2) of measurement at the object pattern and at the corresponding image plane. When the lenticular screen and the barrier screen have an intrinsically tapered structure, as employed in the embodiments of the aforementioned WO94/20875 [PCT/GB94/00405] and WO97/22033 [PCT/GB96/03014], it is the up and down relative motion which controls the convergence of the light transmitted through the lenticular structure

and thus the distance or longitudinal positioning of the resulting viewing zone or zones. The directions of the measurement axes are inclined with respect to each other at the plane where the object patterns are located. This enables two different ordinates to be obtained and these provide, in a simple manner, a measure of both the lateral relative motion between the lenticular and the barrier screen and their relative motion in the orthogonal (vertical) direction. By employing oppositely tapered patterns, as illustrated, the change in relative position derived from each CCD is opposed when the relative motion is vertical and has the same sign when the motion is lateral. Thus, by averaging the resulting relative motions, an accurate lateral position is derived and, by establishing the difference in the two relative positions detected, a term proportional to the relative vertical movement is obtained. The proportionality constant depends on the inclination of one pattern relative to that of the other. It will be clear that a small angle of inclination between the two ordinate axes, as illustrated, can provide a measurement in the two required orthogonal directions, but that the result will have greater accuracy for horizontal motion than for the vertical. Conveniently, this is completely compatible with the requirements of an autostereoscopic display system, where lateral positioning of the viewing zones must be accurate and fast, but where there is considerable tolerance in the longitudinal positioning thereof.

The height of the apertures 22 and 23 may be small, as illustrated, if horizontal relative motion between lenticular and barrier screen is achieved by moving the lenticular screen relative to the detection system. However, in the case of the preferred embodiment of WO97/22033 [PCT/GB96/03014], it is the lenticular screen which is moved in a vertical direction relative to the overall assembly and, in this case, the height (or length) of apertures 22 and 23 must accommodate the full extent of this motion. In such embodiments, it is convenient to form the apertures on the surface of the lenticular screen by providing an opaque coating or layer on its surface. This has a clear region on that part of the surface which comprises the image forming lenticle.

Simple actuators such as stepper motors, DC motors or voice coils (not shown) may be used to position the two substrates (lenticular and barrier screen) relative to one another. Since position feedback for both directions of relative motion is obtained directly from the relative positions of the two screens or substrates, substantial accuracy is maintained without high cost. Even dimensional changes due, for example, to manufacturing tolerances or temperature effects are accommodated. This is particularly true of the tapered structure, in which a relative change of scale of the barrier screen or lenticular screen would

automatically be compensated for by the necessary correction in the relative positions of these two components.

It will be clear to those versed in the art that the principles of this invention are not limited to the control of the relative position of a lenticular screen with respect to a corresponding barrier screen. Other components requiring optical position monitoring and/or control might benefit from similar arrangements. Although the object patterns illustrated comprise transparent regions, which would typically be back lit with a diffuse light source, it would be quite practical to replace such regions with appropriately shaped light emitting elements such as, for example, might be provided using light emitting polymers. In general the regions which are light blocking prevent light from leaving points from their location at the object plane. These are, therefore, light inhibiting. Conversely, the regions which are light transmitting could be replaced by regions which are light emitting, whether this light be generated at the object plane or elsewhere and re-emitted at its surface. This would include specularly reflected light. These are therefore in general light providing regions. Any reference herein to light blocking regions or stripes is therefore deemed to include light inhibiting ones and any reference herein to light transmitting regions is deemed to include light providing ones.

CLAIMS (for US preliminary amendment, based on claims filed under Article 34 of the PCT on February 5, 2001)

1. Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate [(2)] having a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a first object pattern of juxtaposed stripes [(20)] in an object plane [(3)]; a second substrate [(1)] positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means [(4)] fixed to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to reimage said light in a first image plane and form, in use, a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; and first image detection means [(7)] positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion, corresponding to said juxtaposed stripes, has alternating and juxtaposed light and dark regions [(9, 10, 11)] the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern [(8)] along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis [(A1)] at said first object pattern whereby the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 including elongate aperture means [(5, 22)] fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element.
4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which the aperture means comprises an opening in an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen
5. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 [any preceding claim] in which the widths of the light and dark regions are determined by locating, with the first image detection means, at least three boundaries between the images of said light and dark regions within said first image portion thereby providing the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of the corresponding

juxtaposed stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

6. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 [any preceding claim] in which the first substrate has a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a second object pattern [(21)] in the object plane; second convergent means fixed to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to reimage said light in a second image plane and form, in use, a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion has light and dark regions the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
7. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 in which the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first and second patterns are tapered so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other.
9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first object axis [(A1)] and the second object axis [(A2)] are inclined with respect to each other and, in use, the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is provided in two orthogonal directions.
10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen having a first principal axis and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element and having a second principal axis and in which said first and second principal axes are inclined with respect to each other.

11. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 9 comprising means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.
13. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 [any preceding claim] in which the first substrate comprises a barrier screen and the first and second substrate provide in combination at least one viewing zone for an autostereoscopic display system.
14. A method for encoding the position of a first substrate [(2)] relative to a second substrate [(1)] which comprises the steps of forming a first object pattern [(20)] in an object plane [(3)] by providing a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate; providing first convergent means [(4)] fixed to said second substrate and positioning said second substrate relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; substantially collimating with said first convergent means in a first orthogonal plane light from points of said first object pattern and reimaging said light in a first image plane to form a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; positioning first image detection means [(7)] at said first image plane and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised by determining, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions [(9, 10, 11)] within the first image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern [(8)] along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis [(A1)] at said first object pattern and the position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
15. The method of Claim 14 which includes arranging the first plurality of juxtaposed transmitting and blocking stripes to comprise a selection of respective gaps and widths in such a manner that a particular sequence of said gaps and widths is not repeated within said first object pattern; locating with the first image detection means at least three boundaries between the corresponding light and dark regions in the first image portion and thereby establishing the identity of a corresponding stripe in the first object pattern and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

16. The method of Claim 14 which includes the steps of providing a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate forming in aggregate a second object pattern [(21)] in said object plane; providing second convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating therewith, in a second orthogonal plane, light from points of said second object pattern; reimaging said light in a second image plane to form a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; positioning second image detection means at said second image plane and capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern; providing, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions within the second image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis [(A2)] at said second object pattern and inclined to the first object axis [(A1)]; and, thereby, determining the relative position in two orthogonal directions of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

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ART 34 AMDT

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES

This invention is concerned with the field of three-dimensional imaging and particularly with the control of the position in space of the viewing zones required for an observer to view a three-dimensional image without the use of special viewing aids.

BACKGROUND

International Patent Application WO94/20875 (Street) describes apparatus in which two two-dimensional perspective images, provided by conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, are combined with the aid of a semi-transparent mirror, so that each eye of the observer sees a different perspective but in the same location. This causes the brain to fuse these perspectives into one three-dimensional image. The principal purpose of the aforementioned invention is to avoid the need for the observer to wear special spectacles. International Patent Application WO97/22033 (Street) apparatus is described which provides, simultaneously, both right and left eye images from a single LCD. Three-dimensional images provided in this way are generally referred to as autostereoscopic.

In certain embodiments described in both of the aforementioned publications, WO94/20875 and WO97/22033, the position of the viewing zone for each of the respective eyes of the observer is controlled by the precise relative positioning of two complementary optical components. The first of these comprises a regular array of juxtaposed cylindrical lens elements, or lenticles, fixed to and supported by a transparent substrate and is commonly referred to as a lenticular screen. The second and complementary component, which is positioned behind and close to the lenticular screen, comprises an array of light blocking regions on a transparent substrate. These blocking regions may take the form of long strips, as in WO94/20875, or they may be arranged in a chequered fashion, as in WO97/22033. European Patent Application EP 0 788 008 (Naosato et al.) describes apparatus similar to that of WO97/22033, although it is silent in respect of how to achieve observer tracking. This is a key objective of the current invention and is referred to, in principle, in both WO94/20875 and WO97/22033. Therein, by providing both the lenticular screen and the blocking pattern, referred to hereinafter as a barrier screen, with a vertically tapered structure and controlling the relative position of one with respect to the other, the lateral position of a viewing zone and its distance from the apparatus may be controlled. Such control is required at right angles to the long axes of the lenticles for horizontal displacement of the zone and

along the axis of the central lenticle (vertically) for a relative change in local scale between the lenticular and barrier screens. This change of local scale gives rise to a change in the convergence of light leaving the apparatus from adjacent lenticles and, thus, adjusts the point of convergence and the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

The required accuracy in the positioning of the lenticular screen, relative to its corresponding barrier screen, is high, as the optical magnification of the pattern of the barrier screen, which gives rise to the viewing zones, may be as high as 300 : 1. Typically, relative and rapid positioning to an accuracy of a few microns is desirable in the lateral direction, whereas the orthogonal positioning requirement, will be less demanding. If a conventional control loop was applied to each component, each would be permitted one degree of freedom, all others being constrained to the required precision. In addition, the structural stability of the system, as a whole, would have to be high, so as to avoid changes of scale due to temperature changes or mechanical creep in the position of components.

A proposed method for controlling the position of a lenticular screen relative to an LCD to provide an autostereoscopic image is described in UK Patent Application GB 2317771 A (Woodgate et al.). The features of the embodiments described in this prior art include, inter alia, firstly the need to analyse visible or infrared images of the observer and to use these signals to control, directly, the alignment of the lenticular screen relative to the image providing LCD, secondly one or more detector assemblies which are positioned with great accuracy relative to the pixel array of the LCD. Preferably the photodetectors are integrated within the LCD's construction. The aforementioned PCT Applications seek, in their preferred embodiments, to use standard LCD devices which have not been specifically adapted for stereoscopic use. Furthermore, these LCD's are typically positioned in front of a structured light source, thus being capable of conventional use, and do not form part of the observer tracking system.

Further general background to the state-of-the-art which has relevance to the current invention may be found in EP 0 743 552 (Fogel et al.). Here the objective is to register a segmented print, comprising many different perspectives of a three-dimensional scene, very precisely behind a lenticular screen prior to lamination for viewing by an observer. This is achieved by having a regular array of reference marks on the image bearing print, outside the viewable area, and observing the Moiré pattern between these small patterns and the regular array of cylindrical lens elements that make up the lenticular material. Two such patterns positioned at the top and bottom of the image to be registered can allow both lateral registration

Thus, according to the invention, apparatus for the encoding and control of relative position of components within an autostereoscopic display system comprises a first substrate having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.

Advantageously elongate aperture means is fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element. The aperture means may comprise an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen

The first object pattern on the first substrate may comprise alternate, juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means. Preferably a particular sequence of widths and gaps is not repeated within the object pattern.

Advantageously the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to

said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

In certain embodiments the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element. The first and second patterns may be tapered, so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other, and the first object axis and the second object axis may be inclined with respect to each other so that the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate can be provided in two orthogonal directions.

Advantageously, means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions is provided. In preferred embodiments the image detection means includes one or more linear CCD arrays. A sequence of three transitions or boundaries between transmitting and blocking regions can unambiguously define the location of these boundaries within the pattern of which they form part.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention will now be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 in which:-

Figure 1 shows a section through position encoding apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention, together with a diagrammatic illustration of encoded position data, derived therefrom.

Figure 2 shows how two degrees of freedom for relative positioning may be provided in accordance with the invention.

A typical arrangement for encoding the position of a lenticular screen relative to a barrier screen is shown in Figure 1. A lenticular screen 1 is positioned in front of a barrier screen 2. A plurality of light transmitting regions and light blocking regions, shown respectively as light and bold line segments on the front surface 3 of barrier screen 2, are arranged side-by-side in an alternating fashion, thereby being juxtaposed to form in aggregate a defined pattern. One of the lenticular screen's lenses 4 is isolated from its neighbours by a narrow aperture in plate 5. This is typically considerably longer than its width, given the cylindrical nature of the lenticular screen's lens elements (lenticles). Lenticle 4 is a convergent element which collimates light from points on surface 3 to pass through the aperture in plate 5. Surface 3 may therefor be regarded as an object plane at which is situated an object pattern. The collimating action of the lenticle occurs in a plane substantially orthogonal to both the object pattern and the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical lenticle 4. In this embodiment of the invention, lenticle 4 has a focal length of about 3 mms and collimates the light from the pattern and, so, a lens 6, with a focal length of approximately 20 mms reimages this light to form, in one dimension, a magnified image of part of the pattern at surface 3 on an image capture device in the form of a linear CCD array 7. This is the image detection means required to analyse features within the image. It is possible to arrange for some additional convergence of light in the orthogonal plane to form the image of the pattern, following passage through the lenticle, in which case lens 6 would not be required, as the lenticle would reimage the light whilst remaining substantially a collimating element.

Many different configurations in terms of scale and magnification of the object pattern are possible. In the example given the pattern comprises light providing stripes and dark spaces having gap sizes and widths which substantially equate to an integral multiple of one quarter of the pitch between the lens elements of the lenticular screen. A typical pitch between lenses in an autostereoscopic display system would be 0.6 mm, though larger and smaller lens pitches may conveniently be employed. If the whole of the pattern at surface 3 were to be imaged simultaneously onto the CCD's surface and lens element 4 behaved as a perfect imaging element, then the width of the pattern to be imaged would be approximately 6 mms and the field of view of this element would have to be greater than 90° if the whole of the image were to be viewed simultaneously. If the image formed had no distortion, then the CCD's signal and the image would correspond to the schematic representation 8. In practice, this is found to be impractical and is not necessary, as a portion of the image of the pattern is sufficient. Light transmitting gaps form image components such as 9 and 10. A

blocking region creates a dark space 11. The relative widths of the blocking regions, the sizes of the gaps between them provided by the transmitting regions and the order in which these light and dark regions are arranged unambiguously defines which portion of the image of the pattern is captured on the CCD. In fact, only three transitions are required for the particular pattern illustrated to extract the data needed to unambiguously define their exact position within the pattern to the accuracy that the CCD can provide. The pattern illustrated comprises three intrinsic relative dimensions for both the width of blocking regions and the gaps between them. No sequence comprising three transitions or boundaries between a transmitting gap or blocking region; thereby comprising one dark region having a width and one light gap of a particular relative size, is repeated within the pattern as a whole. Representing a light gap as being one (1L), two (2L) or three (3L) units in magnitude, and likewise the dark regions as having one (1D), two (2D) or three (3D) units of width, the particular pattern, used in the example given, comprises the following groupings of three transitions, each comprising, in full, a dark and a light region:-

2L3D, 3D3L, 3L2D, 2D1L, 1L3D, 3D2L, 2L1D, 1D1L, 1L2D,
2D2L, 2L2D, 2D3L, 3L1D, 1D3L, 3L3D, 3D1L, 1L1D, 1D2L

As the barrier screen is moved laterally 12 with respect to the lenticular lens 4, the pattern shifts on CCD 7, and different groupings of transitions may be used to determine the relative lateral position of the barrier screen 2 with respect to the lenticular screen 1. More precisely, the relative position of the object pattern on surface 3 of the barrier screen is determined relative to the axis of the lenticular element 4. In practice, this is conveniently done by locating the midpoint of the light region which is closest to a predetermined location on CCD 7, this point being substantially at the intersection of the optical axis of the lens element and the surface of CCD 7. To allow for transitions from one midpoint to the next, the practical field of view of lens element (4) must be such that any two neighbouring light regions can be brought into view simultaneously. In the illustrated example, this requires a field of view of approximately 23°, which is easily accommodated. Typically a conventional diffuse light source 13 is positioned behind the barrier screen 2.

Figure 2 illustrates how the use of two patterns on the barrier screen may be used to determine the position of the latter relative to the lenticular screen in front of it in two orthogonal directions. For the sake of diagrammatic convenience, the two patterns 20 and 21 are shown close together and at considerable magnification. In practice, a considerable gap would be typical, with one pattern on the left hand

side of the barrier screen and the other on the right hand side. Two apertures 22 and 23 are shown schematically. For the sake of clarity the lenticular screen, which is situated inbetween the apertures and the barrier screen, is not included. Each of the apertures is positioned to block light passing through lenticles adjacent to a different one of two spaced lenticles on the lenticular screen. This provides respectively a first and a second convergent cylindrical lens element for forming separate images of the spaced patterns at different image planes associated with corresponding CCD detectors. Also illustrated is a deliberate taper between the two patterns 20 and 21. As the barrier screen is moved up and down relative to the apertures, there will be a component of movement orthogonal to the long axis of the stripes within each pattern and different portions thereof will become central to the field of view of the corresponding CCD (as provided in Figure 1 and not shown in Figure 2). Each of these detection arrangements has a different orthogonal plane defining a direction or axis (A1, A2) of measurement at the object pattern and at the corresponding image plane. When the lenticular screen and the barrier screen have an intrinsically tapered structure, as employed in the embodiments of the aforementioned WO94/20875 and WO97/22033, it is the up and down relative motion which controls the convergence of the light transmitted through the lenticular structure and thus the distance or longitudinal positioning of the resulting viewing zone or zones. The directions of the measurement axes are inclined with respect to each other at the plane where the object patterns are located. This enables two different ordinates to be obtained and these provide, in a simple manner, a measure of both the lateral relative motion between the lenticular and the barrier screen and their relative motion in the orthogonal (vertical) direction. By employing oppositely tapered patterns, as illustrated, the change in relative position derived from each CCD is opposed when the relative motion is vertical and has the same sign when the motion is lateral. Thus, by averaging the resulting relative motions, an accurate lateral position is derived and, by establishing the difference in the two relative positions detected, a term proportional to the relative vertical movement is obtained. The proportionality constant depends on the inclination of one pattern relative to that of the other. It will be clear that a small angle of inclination between the two ordinate axes, as illustrated, can provide a measurement in the two required orthogonal directions, but that the result will have greater accuracy for horizontal motion than for the vertical. Conveniently, this is completely compatible with the requirements of an autostereoscopic display system, where lateral positioning of the viewing zones must be accurate and fast, but where there is considerable tolerance in the longitudinal positioning thereof.

The height of the apertures 22 and 23 may be small, as illustrated, if horizontal relative motion between lenticular and barrier screen is achieved by moving the lenticular screen relative to the detection system. However, in the case of the preferred embodiment of WO97/22033, it is the lenticular screen which is moved in a vertical direction relative to the overall assembly and, in this case, the height (or length) of apertures 22 and 23 must accommodate the full extent of this motion. In such embodiments, it is convenient to form the apertures on the surface of the lenticular screen by providing an opaque coating or layer on its surface. This has a clear region on that part of the surface which comprises the image forming lenticle.

Simple actuators such as stepper motors, DC motors or voice coils (not shown) may be used to position the two substrates (lenticular and barrier screen) relative to one another. Since position feedback for both directions of relative motion is obtained directly from the relative positions of the two screens or substrates, substantial accuracy is maintained without high cost. Even dimensional changes due, for example, to manufacturing tolerances or temperature effects are accommodated. This is particularly true of the tapered structure, in which a relative change of scale of the barrier screen or lenticular screen would automatically be compensated for by the necessary correction in the relative positions of these two components.

It will be clear to those versed in the art that the principles of this invention are not limited to the control of the relative position of a lenticular screen with respect to a corresponding barrier screen. Other components requiring optical position monitoring and/or control might benefit from similar arrangements. Although the object patterns illustrated comprise transparent regions, which would typically be back lit with a diffuse light source, it would be quite practical to replace such regions with appropriately shaped light emitting elements such as, for example, might be provided using light emitting polymers. In general the regions which are light blocking prevent light from leaving points from their location at the object plane. These are, therefore, light inhibiting. Conversely, the regions which are light transmitting could be replaced by regions which are light emitting, whether this light be generated at the object plane or elsewhere and re-emitted at its surface. This would include specularly reflected light. These are therefore in general light providing regions. Any reference herein to light blocking regions or stripes is therefore deemed to include light inhibiting ones and any reference herein to light transmitting regions is deemed to include light providing ones.

NEW CLAIMS (05.02.00)

1. Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate (2) having a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a first object pattern of juxtaposed stripes (20) in an object plane (3); a second substrate (1) positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means (4) fixed to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to reimage said light in a first image plane and form, in use, a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; and first image detection means (7) positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion, corresponding to said juxtaposed stripes, has alternating and juxtaposed light and dark regions (9, 10, 11) the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern whereby the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 including elongate aperture means (5, 22) fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element.
4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which the aperture means comprises an opening in an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen
5. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the widths of the light and dark regions are determined by locating, with the first image detection means, at least three boundaries between the images of said light and dark regions within said first image portion thereby providing the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of the corresponding juxtaposed stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

6. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate has a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in the object plane; second convergent means fixed to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to reimage said light in a second image plane and form, in use, a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion has light and dark regions the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
7. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 in which the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first and second patterns are tapered so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other.
9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first object axis (A1) and the second object axis (A2) are inclined with respect to each other and, in use, the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is provided in two orthogonal directions.
10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen having a first principal axis and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element and having a second principal axis and in which said first and second principal axes are inclined with respect to each other.

11. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 9 comprising means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.
13. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate comprises a barrier screen and the first and second substrate provide in combination at least one viewing zone for an autostereoscopic display system.
14. A method for encoding the position of a first substrate (2) relative to a second substrate (1) which comprises the steps of forming a first object pattern (20) in an object plane (3) by providing a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate; providing first convergent means (4) fixed to said second substrate and positioning said second substrate relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; substantially collimating with said first convergent means in a first orthogonal plane light from points of said first object pattern and reimaging said light in a first image plane to form a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; positioning first image detection means (7) at said first image plane and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised by determining, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions (9, 10, 11) within the first image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern and the position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
15. The method of Claim 14 which includes arranging the first plurality of juxtaposed transmitting and blocking stripes to comprise a selection of respective gaps and widths in such a manner that a particular sequence of said gaps and widths is not repeated within said first object pattern; locating with the first image detection means at least three boundaries between the corresponding light and dark regions in the first image portion and thereby establishing the identity of a corresponding stripe in the first object pattern and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

16. The method of Claim 14 which includes the steps of providing a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate forming in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in said object plane; providing second convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating therewith, in a second orthogonal plane, light from points of said second object pattern; reimaging said light in a second image plane to form a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; positioning second image detection means at said second image plane and capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern; providing, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions within the second image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis (A2) at said second object pattern and inclined to the first object axis (A1); and, thereby, determining the relative position in two orthogonal directions of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

ABSTRACT

Apparatus and method are provided for the control of the relative position of two optical structures, such as a lenticular screen (1) and corresponding barrier screen (2), such as are typically used in an autostereoscopic display. The provision of special patterns on the barrier screen combined with the use of specific lens elements (4) of the lenticular screen provides for a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent position monitoring means for each of the components. Both lateral and longitudinal control of the location of the viewing zones are easily provided and manufacturing tolerances and dimensional changes which may be caused by thermal effects are automatically accommodated with a tapered lenticular structure. The patterns are constructed so that a short fragment of the image thereof (9, 10, 11) is unambiguously identifiable, enabling the precise measurement of a range of relative positions which exceeds the practical field of view of the lens elements.

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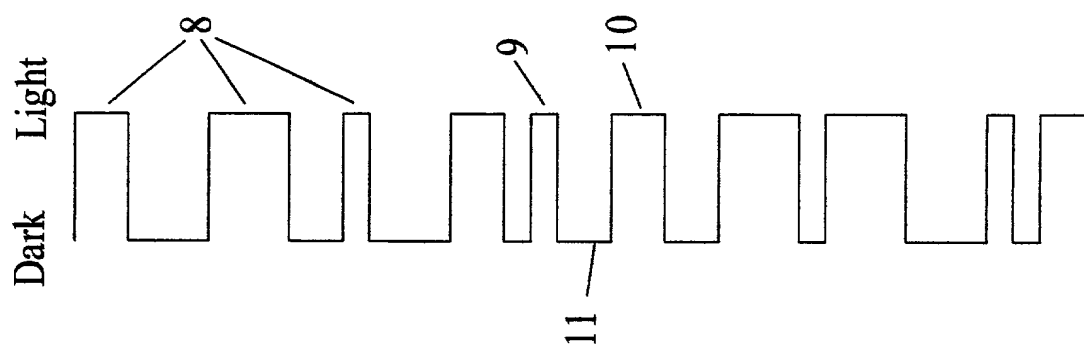


Fig.-1-

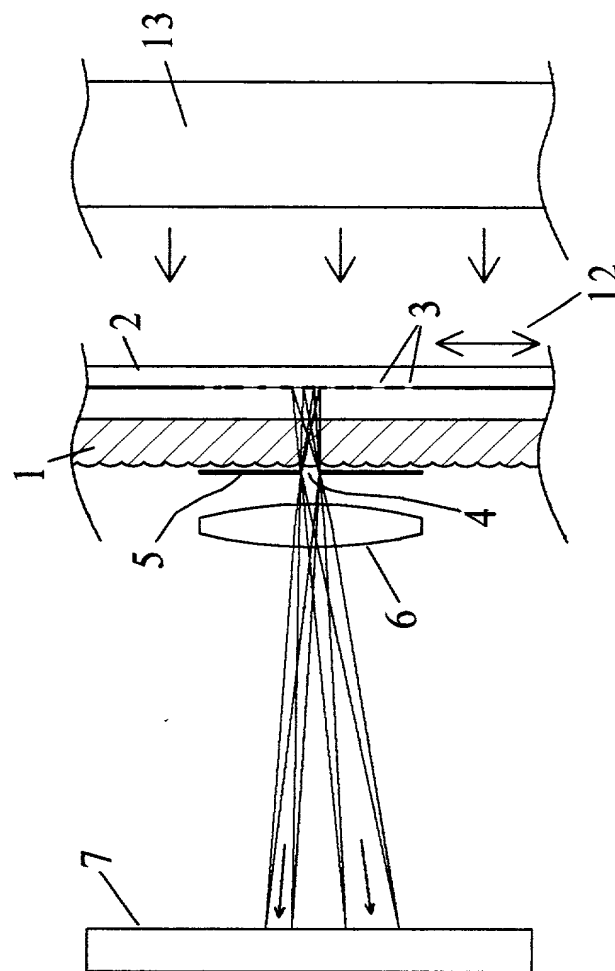
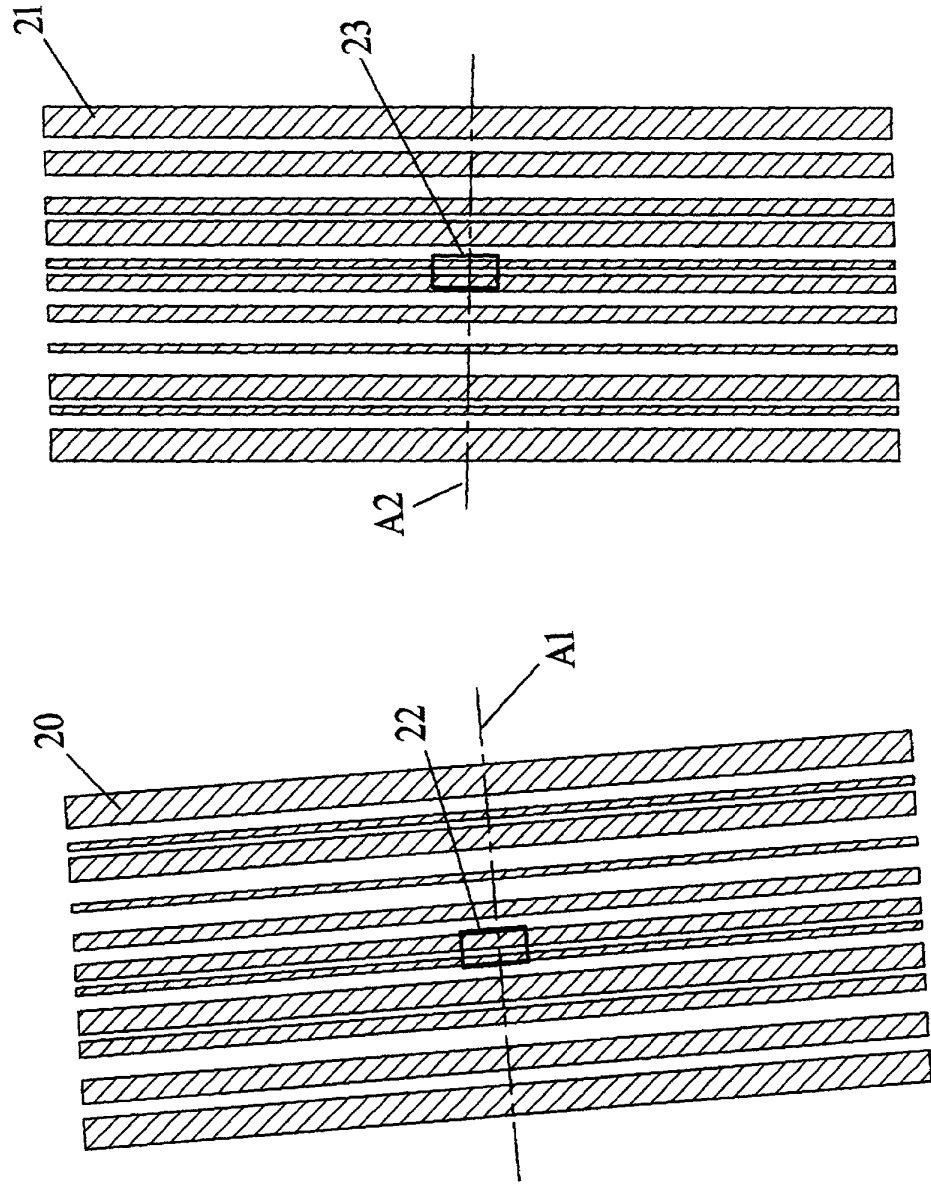


FIG. 2

Fig.-2-



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Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

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 Information:
 (if appropriate)

<u>9900231.3</u> (Number)	<u>Great Britain</u> (Country)	<u>January 7, 1999</u> (Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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_____ (Application Number)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)
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I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and/or an international application based on this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and in connection with the resulting patent based on instructions received from the entity who first sent the application papers to the attorneys identified below, unless the inventor(s) or assignee provides said attorneys with a written notice to the contrary:

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